

# CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.

*Archaeological Research*

824 ARCTURUS ON THE POTOMAC • ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22308

November 12, 1970

Mr. Robert L. Ellis; A.I.A.  
Architect  
Office of Ellis and Davis  
98 Cathedral Street  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

263-3115

Dear Mr. Ellis:

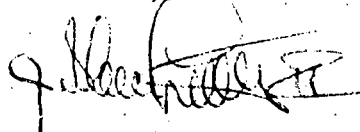
Reference: Fort Frederick, Washington County, Maryland

Enclosed is our proposal entitled, "Preliminary Historical and Archaeological Research, Fort Frederick, Washington County, Maryland." This proposal incorporates comments and suggestions made in Tyler Bastian's "Tentative Program for Archaeological Research at Fort Frederick, Maryland."

Attached to the proposal is a projected cost estimate with a man hour allocation and work accommodation specifications, as well as a copy of Mr. Bastian's Tentative Program. Our recommendations for historical archaeology have been made with careful consideration being given to maximum recovery of archaeological and historical facts with the smallest possible budget.

Upon notification of acceptance of our proposal, we will begin work on the steps outlined in our proposal. We will be happy to provide answers to questions that may arise in regard to our proposal and look forward to working with your firm.

Sincerely,



J. Glenn Little, II, F.R.A.I.  
Director

JGL:abl

Enclosures

# PROPOSAL FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

## FORT FEEDERICK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

### Project Significance

Today Fort Frederick is located about 2 miles south of U.S. 70<sup>1/2</sup> at Indian Springs and about 18 miles west of Hagerstown, Maryland, on an elevated plateau a short distance from the Potomac River. Mr. Bastian in his "Tentative Program for Archaeological Research at Fort Frederick, Maryland" (see enclosure), states the historical significance of Fort Frederick. In reviewing both Bastian's 1970 Program and Charles W. Porter's 1936 "Progress Report on Fort Frederick," the following historical facts provide partial justification for additional professional research prior to any further restoration or reconstruction at Fort Frederick:

1. The construction of Fort Frederick was necessitated by the disastrous defeat of General Edward Braddock on July 9, 1755 which created a situation on the western frontier of Maryland and other colonial provinces that jeopardized the safety of the colonists from both French and Indian attacks. In the latter part of December of that same year, the Governors of the provinces of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland arranged plans for combating these dangers. In May of 1756 the Maryland Assembly passed an act for the construction of a maximum of four (4) block houses and one (1) fort on the western frontier.

2. Governor Horatio Sharpe may have personally planned Fort Frederick and was definitely involved in its construction as indicated in Bastian, page 2. There is significant evidence to suggest that George Washington influenced the construction of Fort Frederick while he was constructing Fort Loudon at Winchester, Virginia (35 miles to the south of Fort Frederick). Governor Sharpe

in mid-August of 1756 states, "as soon as some barracks were finished for the accommodation of the garrison and the other works raised enough to cover the men and to give the officers an idea of what I would have done, I took my leave of them and returned hither (to Annapolis) the 16th of the month" (Bastian, page 2.).

3. Fort Frederick was used as a supply depot during the preparations for the French and Indian Campaign in 1758. In a communication to England in December of 1761, two (2) forts are listed in the western part of this province of Maryland on the Potomac River, one called Fort Frederick and the other Fort Cumberland. The former is by far the stronger, the exterior lines constructed of stone. From 1761 to 1763 the Fort was not garrisoned; however, Sharpe ordered the return of arms to the Fort and that it be made available as a place of refuge for the western settlers in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. After Pontiac's uprising in 1763 Sharpe ordered the arms returned to Annapolis and the fort again was not garrisoned.

4. During the Revolutionary War the Fort served as a prison for the British soldiers until 1782 (Bastian, pages <sup>1</sup> 4-9).

5. During the Civil War Fort Frederick was garrisoned by a Maryland Regiment and served as an outpost of the Union. On December 25, 1861, a skirmish occurred at or near Fort Frederick (Porter, page 3).

Due to the historical importance and apparent construction by Governor Sharpe, Fort Frederick should be preserved as a historical, educational, and interpretative resource. Early efforts in this direction are clearly documented in Bastian's Tentative Program. Extensive reconstruction in 1934 by the State of Maryland with the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps was completed in 1936.

In 1966 the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks prepared a proposal for further restoration and reconstruction at Fort Frederick. Quoting Mr. Bastian on page 17 of his Tentative Program, the Department of Forests and Parks' proposal "was" based on the research by William Brown, III, and Associates of the reactivated First Maryland Regiment which is largely interpretative but reflects familiarity with the more readily available historical sources and other mid-18th Century fortifications. On the other hand, the proposal seems to reflect a willingness to accept some very vague and tenuous data as the details necessary for a very reliable and accurate reconstruction."

#### Project Goal

To furnish Ellis and Davis, Architects, historical and archaeological information to ensure where possible that all future restoration and reconstruction work will be based on facts made historically and archaeologically accurate. The specific questions that are suggested by Mr. Bastian which must be answered prior to further historical reconstruction or restoration are:

1. Were magazines constructed in the north, east, and southwest bastions? If so, (a) what was the architecture of these magazines? (b) What were the sizes, dimensions, and functions of these magazines or bunkers?
2. Were catwalks constructed along the interior curtain walls? (a) What was the architecture or nature of these catwalks? (b) What was their function during the occupation by a garrison in the Fort?
3. Were sentry boxes constructed on either side of the entrance gate?
4. What was the architectural nature of the gate?
5. What were the architectural plans of the barracks' first and second

floors? (a) What materials were used? (b) Was the architecture of the barracks changed during the various garrisons? (c) If so, what modifications were made?

6. Were additional structures constructed on the interior parade while the fort was used as a prison during the Revolutionary War?

7. What was the original architecture of the Fort?

8. Were various buildings, wells, etc. constructed outside the Fort walls?

9. What was the treatment of the land directly adjacent to the Fort? Was it lumbered, farmed, etc. during the occupation periods of the Fort?

If answered, these questions will produce information that will be reconstructive in nature and will include information on architecture, landscaping, and military technology.

#### Project Organization

There are two means for organizing the historical and archaeological research project: One is for the architects Ellis and Davis to contract directly to a consulting archaeologist acting as principal investigator until the conclusion of the archaeology and historical research, at which time the project would be turned over to the architects. During reconstruction of portions of the Fort, the archaeologist, as principal investigator, would serve as a consultant to answer any additional questions raised by the architects. Alternatively, the architect would deal with a consulting contract archaeologist for the archaeological research and contract directly with a historical researcher.

The first option, that of sub-contracting to an archaeological ~~con-~~

~~tracting to an archaeological~~ consultant specializing in providing these technical services and historical research, is preferred because it follows the recommendations of Mr. Bastian and centralizes the interpretative problem of correlating the in-ground archaeological research with the historical record and provides the architect with conjectured and interpretative cross-sections, profiles, and written record.

The second option, that of sub-contracting separately the archaeological and historical research to individual specialists, would handicap the project by forcing the architect to serve as a coordinator for collating and interpreting the findings of each specialist. This is inefficient and expensive.

#### Project Research

1. Clearly, a completely accurate restoration of Fort Frederick is neither desirable nor possible; therefore, the goal of Ellis and Davis should be to make a partial reconstruction-restoration accurate within the limits of surviving evidence and to allow a Park visitor to experience the reconstructing of the various parts of the past in his own mind.

2. Bastian on page 19 says, "A thorough and careful documented program of research should be undertaken in three principal areas: archaeology, history, and architecture. Each of these areas has been previously investigated at Fort Frederick but none appear to have been adequately or thoroughly researched in depth. All three are closely inter-related but each requires a special skill to obtain the maximum amount of information. A team of three closely cooperating specialists is needed."

3. We feel that we can provide the architects, Ellis and Davis,



with the necessary specialists to carry out required professional research on Fort Frederick to accomplish the goals as outlined in the proposal. The Consultant has access to qualified Maryland archivists in historical research, such as Mr. Tony Wrenn, Restoration Consultant to Contract Archaeology, Inc., presently employed in study of Rose Hill Manor, Frederick, Maryland. As various military historians and architects familiar with military design and construction are needed, these services can be obtained through the principal investigator and be paid out of a contingency fund administered by the architect, Ellis and Davis.

4. Archaeological excavation is an expensive technique for the recovery of specific data. Its use is limited not only by the funds available for excavation, but also by the limited personnel available to conduct such research and by weather conditions. Therefore, it is proposed that the archaeological excavation be used to answer only the questions that cannot be answered by the documentation available. Providing the documentation would entail the following steps:

- a. The collection of all historical data available on the construction, architecture, and use of the Fort from ca. 1756 to the present.
- b. The collection and analysis of this data and the preparation of a report on the Fort, the structures within and adjacent.
- c. The preparation of a report analyzing the prevailing technology used in the architecture in construction of the Fort. The background of the report would include the prevailing social organization producing the technology and should be written from the viewpoint of the social scientist and historian of technology.

5. Parts 4a, b, and c of this research project must be essentially

complete before the beginning of the archaeological excavations at Fort Frederick. The historical research will not emphasize the military nor political significance of the Fort during its early years. Of necessity, the historical research should not be restricted to the earliest period of the Fort; the later appearance and modifications will contribute to our understanding of the original situation.

6. A by-product of the historical research could be a new and adequate history of Fort Frederick to serve as a popular sales item at the Park's visitor center.

#### Project Research Design

A uniform lesson of archaeological projects in general and limited test excavations in particular has been that the research design must not be structured around the excavation but around the desired output of information. It is assumed that the desired output from Fort Frederick will be a synthesis of architectural, archaeological, and historical information of publishable quality for restoration purposes. Therefore, the following archaeological design allocates more consultant time for analysis than for data retrievable.

#### Project Archaeology

The scope of the project proposes to include the following:

1. Four weeks of excavation and parallel artifact processing.
2. One week on the site after completion of the excavation to allow for the completion of surveying and photography, the rechecking and evaluating of field data, the writing of stabilization recommendations for those masonry features which will not be destroyed by reconstruction or restoration.



3. At the completion of field research, the consultant archaeologist will meet the State Archaeologist of Maryland to determine the priorities for the analysis and report, including: (a) The preparation of archaeological drawings and a description of the excavated areas and features; (b) The synthesis of architectural evidence, documentary, and archaeological, and the production of reconstruction drawings in conjunction with the architect; (c) The preparation of technical analysis of the archaeologically recovered artifacts; (d) Synthesis and interpretation.

Project Role of the State Archaeologist of Maryland

The State Archaeologist of Maryland will serve as a liaison officer between the State and the architect and principal investigator while the historical and archaeological research is being carried out.

# COST ESTIMATE FOR FORT FREDERICK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND

## Estimated Man Hours for Preliminary Historical and Archaeological Research

### 1. Work Schedule:

Historical Research..... 9 weeks -or- 45 working days  
 Report preparation..... 4 weeks -or- 20 working days  
 Archaeological Research..... 5 weeks -or- 25 working days  
 Report preparation..... 8 weeks -or- 40 working days  
 Aerial Photographic Interpretation..... 2.5 working days  
  
 TOTAL TIME REQUIRED FOR DRAFT REPORT.....26 weeks + 2.5 working days  
 -or-136 working days

### 2. Estimated Allocation of Man Hour Requirements:

<u>Principals and Personnel</u>	<u>Historical Research Step I</u>	<u>Archaeological Research Step II</u>	<u>Aerial Interpretation Step III</u>	<u>Report Preparation Step IV</u>	<u>Total Man Hours</u>
Principal Investigator	40	200	20	160	420
Assistant Archaeologist		200		320	520 13
Historical Researcher				520	520
Field Assistant		200			200
Draftsman				120	120
Editorial Typist				320	320
Laborers		800			800
TOTAL ESTIMATED MAN HOURS	40	1,400	20	1,440	2,900

48 13  
 529

# PROJECTED COST ESTIMATE FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

## FORT FREDERICK, WASHINGTON, COUNTY, MARYLAND

	Historical Research Step I	Archaeological Research Step II	Aerial Interpretation Step III	Report Preparation Step IV	Total Project Cost
1. Fees and Services:					
a. Principal Investigator (@ \$300.00/wk)	\$ 300.00	\$1,500.00	\$ 175.00	\$1,200.00	\$3,175.00
b. Assistant Archaeologist (@ \$175.00/wk)	--	800.00	--	1,400.00	2,280.00 (12)
c. Historical Researcher (@ \$250.00/wk)	2,250.00	--	--	--	2,250.00 (6)
d. Field Assistant (@ \$115.00/wk)	--	575.00	--	--	575.00
e. Draftsman (@ \$115.00/wk)	--	--	--	345.00	345.00
f. Editorial Typist (@ \$115.00/wk)	--	--	--	920.00	920.00
g. Laborers (4) (@ \$100.00/wk)	--	2,000.00	--	--	2,000.00
Total Fees and Services	\$2,550.00	\$4,955.00	\$ 175.00	\$3,865.00	\$11,545.00
Total Plus 20% Overhead 1/	\$3,060.00	\$5,946.00	\$ 210.00	\$4,638.00	\$13,854.00

1/ Overhead includes: 9.6% Social Security  
2.7% State Unemployment  
3.1% F.U.T.A.  
4.6% For Handling

1750  
350  
2100  
175  
2275

	Historical Research Step I	Archaeological Research Step II	Aerial Interpretation Step III	Report Preparation Step IV	Total Project Cost
<b>2. Equipment:</b>					
a. One (1) Front End Loader with 4-way bucket and Operator (Estimate \$15.00/hr)	--	\$ 260.00	--	--	\$ 260.00
b. One (1) Backhoe	--	100.00	--	--	100.00
c. Survey Equipment (Estimate \$15.00/wk)	--	75.00	--	--	75.00
d. Rental of Survey Equipment/ Transit/Rods/Range Poles/Tapes/ Bronton Compass/ (Estimate \$27.50/wk)	--	137.50	--	--	137.50
e. Rental of Office Equipment/ Drafting/Typewriter/Etc.	--	--	--	165.00	165.00
f. Rental of Field Equipment/ Drafting/Shovels/Trowels/Etc.	--	275.00	--	--	275.00
g. Rental of Field Truck (Estimate \$13.00/day)	--	315.00	--	--	315.00
Total Equipment	--	\$1,162.50	--	\$ 165.00	\$1,327.50
Total Fees/Services/Equipment (Including Overhead)	\$3,060.00	\$7,108.50	\$ 210.00	\$4,803.00	\$15,181.50
TOTAL COST (PLUS 10% PROFIT)					\$16,699.65

**3. Supplies:**

a. Aerial Photographs	--	--	14.00	--	\$ 14.00
b. Photos/Maps/Deeds/Plats/Etc.	100.00	--	--	--	100.00
c. Site Photographs of Archaeo- logical Field Work	--	150.00	--	--	150.00

	Historical Research Step I	Archaeological Research Step II	Aerial Interpretation Step III	Report Preparation Step IV	Total Project Cost
3. (cont'd)					
d. Archaeological Report-Duplication Cost for Typed Material at \$1.75 ea (Max. 150 pgs/100 copies)	--	--	--	\$ 260.00	\$ 260.00
<i>increase</i> Illustrations at \$13.60 ea (Max. 100 copies) <i>10. ill.</i>	--	---	--	136.00	136.00
Binders/Covers/Back Sheets	--	--	--	49.00	49.00
e. Historical Report-Duplication Cost for Typed Material @ \$1.75 ea. (Max. 100 copies) <i>100 pgs/</i>	--	--	--	175.00	175.00
<i>increase</i> Illustrations @ \$13.60 ea (Max. 100 copies) <i>10. illust.</i>	--	--	--	136.00	136.00
Binders/Covers/Back Sheets	--	--	--	36.00	36.00
Total Supplies	\$ 100.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 792.00	\$1,056.00
4. Travel and Per Diem:					
a. Principal Investigator (@ \$5.00/day)	\$ 25.00	\$ 125.00	--	--	\$ 150.00
b. Assistant Archaeologist (@ \$5.00/day)	--	100.00	--	--	100.00
c. Travel from Alexandria, Va. to Fort Frederick	54.00	54.00	--	--	108.00
d. Travel for Historical Research by Historian	150.00	--	--	--	150.00
e. Travel for Principal Investi- gator (500 Miles)	30.00	35.00	--	--	65.00

	Historical Research <u>Step I</u>	Archaeological Research <u>Step II</u>	Aerial Interpretation <u>Step III</u>	Report Preparation <u>Step IV</u>	Total Project Cost
4. (cont'd)					
f. Rent of An Apartment or House (unless provided)	<u>--</u>	<u>\$ 500.00</u>	--	--	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
Total for Travel/Per Diem	\$ 259.00	\$ 614.00	--	--	\$ 1,073.00

TOTAL CONTRACT COSTS

\$18,879.65

(excluding room)

(500.00)

\$18,379.65

UPSET COST/ CONTINGENCY

A. Per Week \$696.20

B. Per Day \$139.24

C. Per Hour \$ 17.41



RESUME

IDENTIFICATION

Name: Julius Glenn Little, II  
Business Address: J. Glenn Little, F.R.A.I.  
Director  
Archaeological Research for Restoration  
Contract Archaeology, Inc.  
824 Arcturus on the Potomac  
(703) 768-6697  
Date of Birth: July 1, 1942

PROFESSIONAL  
EXPERIENCE

Consultant, Restoration Archaeology and Historical Research,  
Rose Hill Manor, Frederick, Maryland, 10/70-1/71.  
Consultant, Restoration Archaeology, Bluff Hall, Demopolis,  
Alabama, 11/69-7/70.  
Consultant, Architectural Archaeology, Gallier House,  
New Orleans, Louisiana; 11/69.  
Director of Aerial Photographic Analysis for St. Mary's  
City, Port Tobacco and Gunston Hall, 1/70-7/70.  
Consultant, Restoration Archaeology, Hezekiah Alexander  
House, Charlotte, North Carolina, in cooperation with  
the State of North Carolina, 7/69-9/69, 5/70-7/70.  
Consultant, Architectural Archaeology, Murphy House,  
Montgomery, Alabama, 10/69.  
Staff Archaeologist, St. Mary's City Commission, St.  
Mary's City, Maryland, 4/69-7/70.  
Consultant, Restoration Archaeology to the City of  
Montgomery, Montgomery, Alabama, Shaw Restoration  
Project, 2/69-4/69.  
Consulting Archaeologist, National Trust for the State  
of Maryland, 1/69-1/70.  
Consultant to the State of New York, Schuyler  
Restoration Project, Albany, New York, 9/68-12/68.  
Consultant, Restoration Archaeology, St. Mary's City  
Commission, St. Mary's City, Maryland, 1/69.  
Director, Archaeology and Field Supervision, Restoration  
of Paca Garden Wall, Paca Garden, Annapolis, Maryland,  
7/68-9/68.  
Editorial Assistant, The Anthropological Quarterly, The  
Catholic University of America, 8/65-5/68.  
Chinese Laundry, Archaeological Research, building dated  
and measured, Annapolis, Maryland, 7/68.  
Director, Archaeology, Indian Quenn, Charlestown,  
Maryland, 7/67-2/68.  
Director, Archaeology, Londontown, Maryland, 7/67-3/68.  
Director, Archaeology, Civil War Forts, Washington, D.C.,  
National Park Service Contract, 6/67-2/68.  
Director, Archaeology and Historical Research on Paca  
House, Annapolis, Maryland, 4/67-9/68.

PROFESSIONAL  
EXPERIENCE  
(Cont'd)

Railroad Archaeology, Maryland, 10/66.  
Director, Jones Point Light House Archaeology, Alexandria, Virginia; National Park Service Contract, 9/66-2/67.  
Director, Bethabara Project, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 6/66-8/66.  
Excavated Pre-historic Site, Monocacy River, Washington, D.C., National Park Service Permit, 1/66-4/66.  
Assistant, Historic Archaeology Method and Technique, Hawthorne College, 6/65-8/65.  
Discovered and excavated portions of a Colonial village site, Francistown, New Hampshire, 8/64-8/65.  
Salvage Archaeology, Adena Indian Site, Fredrica, Delaware, 7/64-8/64.

## PUBLICATIONS

"Archaeological Research, Fort Earthenworks, Fort Circle Park, Washington, D.C.: Fort Davis, Mahan and DuPont."  
The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, 1968-1969.

"Monocacy River FR-100: Virginia Archaeological Bulletin, 25:1:1967.

UNPUBLISHED  
MANUSCRIPTS

"Governor William Paca's Garden". (forthcoming)  
"Jones Point Light House", National Park Service Report, Washington, D.C., 3/67.  
"Railroad Archaeology". (forthcoming)  
"Notes and Comments on Historic Archaeology NH 43-2, Francistown, New Hampshire".

MANUSCRIPTS  
AND COMPANY  
PUBLICATIONS

"Comments on Architectural Archaeology, Bluff Hall, ca. 1856, Demopolis, Alabama, 1970".  
"Comments on Architectural Archaeology. Gallier House, ca. 1859, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1970".  
"Comments on Aerial Photographic Interpretation, Rose Hill Manor, Frederick, Maryland, 1970".  
"Comments on Architectural Archaeology. Murphy House, Montgomery, Alabama". (staff)  
"Comments on Restoration of the Chinese Laundry Building, Annapolis, Maryland". December 1968 (staff)  
Paca House: Restoration Archaeology, Contract Archaeology, Inc., South, Stanley (Field Director), 1968.

## EDUCATION

Entered the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 8/65...Fifty-two hours completed, Candidate for M.A. and Ph.D. in Anthropology.

Entered Hawthorne College 8/62 and graduated 5/65 with a B.A. in American History and Government and a minor in Anthropology.

EDUCATION  
(Cont'd)

Studied under Dr. Lloyd Cabot Briggs (Harvard Research Fellow, North African Anthropology) and Mr. Howard Sargent (Chairman, Division of Social Sciences) at Hawthorne College, and Dr. R. R. Biebuyck (University of California African Study Center), Visiting Lecturer at the University of Delaware.

## AWARDS

Graduate Fellowship 5/67-5/68.  
Special Graduate Scholarship, Catholic University of America, 8/65-5/67.

## HONORS

Elected a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 9/65.

PROFESSIONAL  
SOCIETIES

Society of Historical Archaeology  
Member of the Society of American Archaeology  
Member of the Conference on Historical Site Archaeology  
Member of the American Anthropological Association  
Founding Associate of the National Historical Society

## RESUME

### IDENTIFICATION

Name: Stephen Israel, M.A.  
Business Address: Contract Archaeology, Inc.  
824 Arcturus on the Potomac  
Alexandria, Virginia 22308  
Permanent Address: Rose Valley Road  
Moylan, Pennsylvania 19063  
Date of Birth: July 26, 1940  
Military Service: Army, SP4 1966-1968  
Marital Status: Single

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Contract Archaeology, Inc., 4/69 - Present Time.  
Field Archaeologist, St. Mary's City, Maryland, 7/69-12/70.  
Field Archaeologist, Hezekiah Alexander House, Charlotte,  
North Carolina, 8/70-11/70.  
Principal Investigator, Martin Street Property, Annapolis,  
Maryland, 4/69-6/69.  
Member of Archaeological Field Parties  
Oklahoma River Basin Survey Projects, University of  
Oklahoma, 1965-66, 1968-69.  
University of Oklahoma (Dept. of Anthropology), 1965.  
Missouri River Basin Survey Archaeological Projects  
(Smithsonian Institution), 1964.  
State University of New York, Buffalo (Dept. of  
Anthropology), 1963.  
University of Pennsylvania (Dept. of Anthropology), 1962.  
Temple University (Dept. of Anthropology), 1961.

### UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

"Re-Examination of the Cookson Site and Prehistory of  
Tenkiller Locale in Northeastern Oklahoma", 1969.

### EDUCATION

Master of Arts Degree, Dept. of Anthropology, University  
of Oklahoma, 1964-1969.  
Attended Dept. of Anthropology, India University, 1963-1964.  
Bachelor of Arts Degree, Wilmington College, Wilmington,  
Ohio, 1959, 1963.